

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Please rewrite claims 13 and 17 to read as follows.

Please cancel claims 15 and 22 without prejudice or disclaimer.

**Listing of Claims:**

Claims 1-10 (canceled)

11. (previously presented) A method of reducing internal resistance of a lithium secondary battery as recited in claim 13, wherein the average primary particle diameter is in the range of from 1 to 20  $\mu\text{m}$ .

12. (previously presented) A method of reducing internal resistance of a lithium secondary battery as recited in claim 13, wherein said primary particles consist essentially of particles having at least one side of each flat crystal face of length of 1  $\mu\text{m}$  or more.

13. (currently amended) A method of reducing internal resistance of a lithium secondary battery, comprising:

forming an electrode body by placing a positive electrode and a negative electrode in contact with a separator, the separator being positioned between the positive electrode and the negative electrode so that the positive electrode is not in contact with the negative electrode, the positive electrode comprising positive electrode active material which is ~~composed~~ mainly of comprises Li and Mn and which has a cubic spinel structure, primary particles of

the positive electrode active material having a substantially octahedral shape constituted mainly by flat crystal faces, said primary particles including particles having at least one side of each flat crystal face of length of 1  $\mu\text{m}$  or more, the positive electrode active material having a Li/Mn ratio of larger than 0.5;

welding a plurality of current collecting portions directly to said positive electrode;

and

welding a plurality of current collecting portions directly to said negative electrode,

said battery having a capacity of 2Ah or more.

14. (previously presented) A method of reducing internal resistance of a lithium secondary battery as recited in claim 13, wherein the primary particles form secondary particles having a maximum particle diameter of 50  $\mu\text{m}$  or less.

15. (canceled)

16. (previously presented) A method of reducing internal resistance of a lithium secondary battery as recited in claim 13, wherein the battery is used in an electric vehicle or a hybrid electric vehicle.

17. (currently amended) A method of making a lithium secondary battery having low internal resistance, comprising:

welding a plurality of current collecting portions directly to a positive electrode, said positive electrode comprising a positive electrode active material formed by a process comprising:

forming a raw material mixture comprising positive  
electrode precursor material, said raw material mixture  
comprising Li and Mn; and

heating said raw material mixture to a temperature and  
for a time which is effective to convert said raw material  
mixture into a positive electrode active material having a cubic  
spinel structure, primary particles of the positive electrode  
active material having a substantially octahedral shape  
constituted mainly by flat crystal faces, said primary particles  
including particles having at least one side of each flat crystal  
face of length of 1  $\mu\text{m}$  or more;

said battery having a capacity of 2 Ah or more.

18. (previously presented) A method of making a lithium secondary battery having  
low internal resistance as recited in claim 17, wherein the average primary particle diameter is  
in the range of from 1 to 20  $\mu\text{m}$ .

19. (previously presented) A method of making a lithium secondary battery having  
low internal resistance as recited in claim 17, wherein said primary particles consist  
essentially of particles having at least one side of each flat crystal face of length of 1  $\mu\text{m}$  or  
more.

20. (previously presented) A method of making a lithium secondary battery having low internal resistance as recited in claim 17, wherein the positive electrode active material has a Li/Mn ratio of larger than 0.5.

21. (previously presented) A method of making a lithium secondary battery having low internal resistance as recited in claim 17, wherein the primary particles form secondary particles having a maximum particle diameter of 50  $\mu\text{m}$  or less.

22. (canceled)

23. (previously presented) A method of making a lithium secondary battery having low internal resistance as recited in claim 17, wherein the battery is used in an electric vehicle or a hybrid electric vehicle.

24. (previously presented) A method of reducing internal resistance of a lithium secondary battery as recited in claim 13, wherein said positive electrode further comprises acetylene black.